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between 1539 and 1902, which are for the most part set out in tabular form, make his book of permanent value to students of British military history.

Great enthusiasm for the task and much painstaking care have obviously gone into the second part of the work (pp. 187-444), which is devoted to records of the origin, periods of embodied service, and special services in England, Scotland, and Ireland and abroad of the 168 units of militia which were in existence on October 31, 1905. It is only to be regretted that Colonel Hay's great interest in his work did not impel him to add a bibliography and an index. Both are lacking; and the lack of a bibliography is the more noticeable because neither in the text nor as foot-notes does Colonel Hay give the page of the books which he uses as authorities. These two defects, but especially the lack of an index, tend greatly to lessen the serviceableness of this history of the "Constitutional Force" as a work of reference.

Philipp II. August, König von Frankreich. Von DR. ALEXANDER CARTELLIERI. Band II. *Der Kreuzzug, 1187-1191.* (Leipzig: Dyksche Buchhandlung; Paris: H. Le Soudier. 1906. Pp. xxxi, 360, and four tables.)

SIX years have elapsed since Professor Cartellieri of the University of Jena completed the first volume of his generously planned work on Philip Augustus (1899, 1900), the earliest installment of which was noticed in this REVIEW in its issue of October, 1899 (V. 116). He has now carried forward his task with similar amplitude of plan and thoroughness of execution to the return of his hero from the Holy Land to Paris in the closing days of 1191. As its title indicates, the portion of Cartellieri's elaborate biography now under review has as its theme Philip's relations to the Third Crusade; but the author takes a much wider range of events into consideration than those of the mere military expedition itself in order to show its antecedents, the preparations for its accomplishment, and the financial and governmental devices to which it gave rise. Thus, he sketches the plans for aid to the hard-pressed Holy Land presented in England and France from 1146 to 1187, and the misfortunes of the Kingdom of Jerusalem which were the immediate causes of the Third Crusade. This attempt to put the event itself in its proper historical setting is effectively accomplished.

Probably Professor Cartellieri's most interesting contribution to the discussion of the problems which the crusading movement brought forward is regarding that of taxation. The religious purpose gave ground for imposition upon all classes of society, and the author concludes (p. 85):

Let the origin of the crusading movement be what it may, the State desired to execute it. For that purpose it needed money, much money, money immediately. The devices of feudalism could not furnish it.

The Church, which had so often laid hindrances in the way of the central authority, then came forward and helped the State to raise the means. Out of the necessities of the Holy Land, which united in sympathy all that was called Christian, modern tax legislation arose.

Professor Cartellieri shows that the union of France and England in the crusade was but a brief and imperfectly realized interlude in the rivalry of the Plantagenet and Capetian houses. He makes evident the difficult position of Philip during the trying winter in Sicily and the siege of Acre in the face of the better equipment, more extensive means, and overbearing conduct of Richard I., and vindicates for the French king a high degree of political wisdom in a situation fraught with the gravest dangers. In Professor Cartellieri, Philip has a warm and on the whole successful defender. Even his abandonment of the crusade is fully justified in the view of the biographer (p. 261):

He had the welfare of France singly and alone in view, and therefore his act, which wounded the religious feelings of his contemporaries, deserves high recognition from the point of view of the French monarchy. But from the point of view of the crusade even it deserves no blame, since, though highly disagreeable, it was the consequence and not by any means the cause of an untenable situation. What deserves the sharpest blame is the perpetual discord and selfishness of occidental as well as of oriental Christians. Herein lay an insuperable hindrance to the restoration of sound conditions in Palestine. But if it is asked, who sowed the discord, the chief responsibility falls on Richard.

Whether Philip deserves this degree of clearance from blame for the failure of an undertaking of such magnitude and public interest or not, Professor Cartellieri has made an effective presentation in his behalf. The volume with its ample bibliography and appendixes well sustains the promise that, if its author's intention is carried out, we shall have an adequate biography of one of the most interesting and significant of medieval sovereigns.

WILLISTON WALKER.

A History of the Inquisition of Spain. By HENRY CHARLES LEA, LL.D. In four volumes. Volume II. (New York: The Macmillan Company; London: Macmillan and Company. 1906. Pp. xi, 608.)

THE second volume of Mr. Lea's great work on the Spanish Inquisition deals with its jurisdiction, its organization, its revenues, and its procedure. Its jurisdiction was limited to heresy; but heresy, as Mr. Lea shows, was a comprehensive term. It included all lapses into Judaism or Mohammedism; for all but christianized Jews and Moors had been driven from Spain, and, once baptized, all apostasy was heresy. It included, for reasons known only to the Inquisition, all seduction of penitents by their confessors. It included not only all conscious variance from the prescribed religion, but all accidental and unconscious